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will then play its due part in the furtherance of civilization.—But this and many other passages of *Erlebtes und Erkanntes* demand fuller consideration than is allowed by the limits, however generously drawn, of a book-review.

Fuller consideration of the book as a whole, taken together with many other books, is also needed before *der innere Zusammenhang* of Wundt's life, which his preface leaves us to make out for ourselves, can be brought into clear light. We see that he was one of those not uncommon natures that combine a large capacity for day-dreaming with an obstinate persistence in the day's work. We see that he had a steady dislike of routine imposed from without, though he presently laid a scholar's regimen upon himself; he shrank from the life of a schoolmaster or medical practitioner; he escaped to Tübingen and clung to Heidelberg that he might work and play at his own sweet will. We see that his endowment was general and not special; with better schooling, he might have become a philologist; as it was, he might have been a chemist or a professor of pathological anatomy, or might have remained a physiologist and attained to eminence in that field; and if he was not in fact a politician, he would have made a very good minister in a bureaucratic government. Apart from these generalities three things, in particular, have impressed themselves on me as I have read. The first is Wundt's quite unusual combination of the experimentalist with the generalizing logician. Few men of science, even great men, hold the balance of interest as truly as Wundt held it. The second thing is his extraordinary power of 'cram.' He could keep available an extended and intricate subject-matter for as long as he needed it, and could then drop it, and turn fresh to a new topic. I know no better word than 'cram' to use for this capacity, but it was cram carried to the *n*th degree. The third thing—a character that I have called attention to in my biographical paper—is Wundt's imperative tendency to systematize the unripe. He was not a systematist of pure blood; for that, his thinking (if I may say so with all respect) was too turbid, too little clear; neither, of course, was he the mere encyclopaedist; he was continually essaying system. All these points are illustrated in his sixty years of psychologizing. They do not account for the psychological trend: if we are ever to understand that, we must know more of *Angelegtes*, and relate it both to *Erlebtes* and to *Erkanntes*.

E. B. T.

L'année psychologique, vingt et unième année (1914-1919), ed. by H. Piéron. Paris, Masson et Cie., 1920, pp. xii, 522. Price 35 fr.

Psychology welcomes the reappearance of *L'année psychologique*. Founded in 1894 by Alfred Binet, it appeared regularly every year until the 20th volume had been published in 1914. Then the war intervened, and for the next six years publication ceased. Now it appears once more as a sign that French psychologists are again at their habitual work. The '*Année*,' as it is familiarly called, has from the first occupied an unique place among psychological periodicals. It was designed, as its title implies, principally as a year-book of psychology. It was the founder's original plan to divide the book into three parts: the first to contain original articles, essays and experimental investigations (chiefly from the laboratory of the Sorbonne), and general reviews of important topics written by experts in their special fields; the second to consist of digests of all the significant books and monographs of psychological interest which had appeared during the year; and the third to be a psychological index for the year. With this

schema it was his policy to cover as much of the whole range of psychology as possible for the twelve-month period. Both schema and policy were maintained until 1904, when the policy was broadened to include occasional articles and reviews by specialists in fields adjoining psychology,—particularly in cytology, in the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system, in mental pathology, anthropology, criminology, the pedagogy of the normal and abnormal child, ethics, and philosophy. In order to make room for this extension of programme the psychological index was dropped. Then, in 1908, came a still more marked change in policy; for in that year Binet announced his purpose henceforth to devote the major part of the *Année* to problems in practical and social psychology. This plan was put into effect and adhered to until his death in 1911. In 1912 the *Année* was edited by Languier des Bancelles and Th. Simon, and consisted entirely of *mémoires originaux*. The following year, 1913, the editorship was assumed by H. Piéron, Binet's successor at the Sorbonne, who has in general followed the policy laid down by Binet in 1904.

The high quality of the *Année* throughout its history is beyond question. Many of the research articles, particularly those written by Binet, alone or in collaboration with Simon, have had a decided influence upon the subsequent history of psychology. Furthermore, its pages have frequently been the means of publication for the best contemporary psychologists of France, for Beaunis, Ribot, and Henri (all three of whom were at one time or another co-editors with Binet), for Bourdon, Féré, Foucault, Piéron, Janet and Wallon. But the uniqueness of the *Année* lay in the nature of its general reviews, and in the character of its *analyses bibliographiques*. The former possessed an insight and an authority which still make them valuable as summaries of the period which they reflect; the latter had as ideal so thorough an abstraction of the principal features of method and result as to make it unnecessary for the reader to revert to the original articles. It goes without saying that this aim is in many instances impossible of fulfillment; but with the frequent reprinting of tables and curves, and of figures of apparatus, the digests, made for the most part by the editorial staff, attained as a whole a quite unusual completeness and reliability.

The present volume is a monument to the industry and enthusiasm of Piéron. He and his students have contributed three of the experimental studies, and he himself has written two of the reviews, nearly all of the 600 *analyses bibliographiques*, and the *chronique*; and as a result he, with the aid of his collaborators, has succeeded in producing a volume that is a worthy representative of the series. The first of the *mémoires originaux* is an experimental study of expectation (*problème de l'attente*) from the Sorbonne laboratory by Mlle. Morand; there follow experimental investigations of auditory space perception (*Recherches sur les perceptions spatiales auditives*) by B. Bourdon, of the persistence of an acquired ability (*La persistance des aptitudes acquises*) by M. Foucault, and of a comparison of the memory for meaningless forms with that for numbers (*Recherches comparatives sur la mémoire des formes et celle des chiffres*) by H. Piéron. Following these is an essay on the psychoneuroses (*Essai psychologique sur les psychonévroses*) by M. Mignard and A. Gilles; then comes another experimental study from the Sorbonne laboratory on the cor-

relation of apprehension with memory (*Capacité d'apprehension; rapidité d'acquisition et puissance de rétention de souvenirs bruts: Recherches de corrélation*) by Ot. Vlaïcou; and finally an essay on the types of aesthetic ideas (*Les types d'idéation esthétique*) by M. Grzegorzewska. One cannot escape the impression that, with the exception of the essay on the psychoneuroses, and the investigations of Foucault and Vlaïcou which are perhaps still typical of research in educational psychology, these studies are a little out of tune with present-day psychology. Morand, for example, is content to rest the case of expectation with the conclusion that it is a conscious attitude of the intellectual sort; Bourdon does not bring his results into line with recent experiments on the localization of sound; and Piéron would hardly conceive of his problem today as he did in 1912 when his work began. It is only fair to say that, but for the war, the list would probably have appeared in 1915. There is, however, a result of Bourdon's that is more opportune. He concludes that, aside from intensity, the principal cue to the localization of sound both in distance and in direction is a character which he calls degree of *netteté*. He does not think that timbre in its own right can have much influence on localization. The degree of *netteté* is conditioned in part upon the distance of the sound, in part upon the position of the head relatively to the source of sound, and in part upon differences in timbre (the telephone click is more *net* than the sound of a whistle, and the whistle than the sound of a tuning fork). The psychological nature of *netteté* is, however, not made explicit; other descriptive expressions are clear, clean (*net*), pure (*franc*), distinct (*clair*); "the sound of a whistle," Bourdon says, "seemed to me less soft, less muffled (*moins flou, moins étouffé*) when it was near than when it was far." Although the general significance of these terms is obvious, it is also clear that further analysis is necessary. Whether Bourdon has discovered a phenomenological basis for the localization of sound more study alone can tell; but it would seem that he has shown a way to experimentation that should clear up a long-standing problem.

The Notes and Reviews of this volume of the *Année* consist of a short paper on the *correspondence of intelligence with instinct*, by E. Rabaud; a review of more than 100 titles on the *psychoneuroses of the war*, by H. Wallon; an account of the work done during the war by England, France, Italy and the United States on the examination of aviators (with a bibliography of 67 titles) by H. Piéron; and a report, also by Piéron, of the meeting of the newly-formed psychological section of the French association for the advancement of science held at Havre, July 27-29, 1914. The *analyses bibliographiques* represent a brave attempt to report the principal studies in psychology and neighboring fields during the years of the war. But they are limited principally to American, British, French, Italian, and Swiss sources; with the exception of 7 titles from Pfüger's *Archiv*, no Austrian, Danish, German, or Swedish papers or books are mentioned. The principal parts of the *Chronique* are a note on the part played by psychology in the war; the necrology for the six years (given, unfortunately, without dates); the events of the period, particularly as regards the vicissitudes of psychological periodicals during the war; and finally a refutation of the statement made by an American psychologist that psychological publications in the French language are, in the light of a statistical study, on the decrease. With an author's index the volume is brought to an end.

H. P. W.